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# THE TIMES

## Mr Callaghan's speech convinces colleagues that he will quit

James Callaghan, in what many delegates to the Labour conference at Blackpool took to be his farewell speech yesterday, told his audience: "For pity's sake stop it; the public is crying out for unity." His speech

convinced several Opposition front-benchers that Mr Callaghan had decided not to stand for reelection as party leader in November. In elections to the party's national executive committee left-wing candidates gained ground.

### Unite or lose chance to govern, delegates told

Fred Emery  
Editor

James Callaghan, at times as if he were crying and beyond the frame, pleaded with the Party yesterday to risk losing the chance to "For pity's sake stop it; the public is crying out for unity," he said, to make applause, in what delegates took to be his speech to the conference leader.

gave no vow to fight left-wing party reforms, any mention of keep party away from anti-government, an issue has most provoked us such as Mrs Shirley

Callaghan's sharpest insistence the party should Britain's partners in turn, Alliance by seeking internal disarmament.

Finally, that Labour retain their say in the party's election of contrary to the terms that will be sought in the party's left-wing National Executive Committee (NEC).

of Mr Callaghan's Opposition front-benchers, as well as opponents to NEC, are confirming that Mr Callaghan did not stand for leader by Labour the beginning of the parliamentary session.

would then be open Denis Healey, leading for the succession, that the stormy controversies forecast for not upset the method the party leader.

BC's Newsnight, last night, Mr William one of the leading Shadow said that Mr Callaghan going to lead us into election and he will at fairly soon. He that meant before

His colleagues could be wrong, Mr Healey said, does not know what Mr Callaghan will do. Almost, he guessed that Mr Callaghan would call an election in 1978, and he confounded them.

But this same state of the few who then said he would not call an election are saying that Mr Callaghan is likely to go.

A difficulty is inherent in arranging a party election in time to produce a new leader for the debate on the Queen's Speech in the Commons on November 13. But it is not seen as an issue.

Leading to the last, wounding words, communists would make of it that he was nearing the end of his political career. Mr Callaghan said nothing explicitly to confirm the belief that he will stand down.

It was mostly a matter of mood; a speech setting out the record of what he claimed were the successes of his last 12 months in office compared with a first disastrous year of Conservative government; passages suggesting that Mr Callaghan sees his future perhaps as an international champion of disarmament, and development, a British partner for Herr Willy Brandt.

Above all, others were detached ambitions to his party to stop all the nonsense of internal squabbles as well as breakaway centre parties.

Actually, Mr Callaghan's hints could be balanced out. Twice he used the second person plural in admonition, seeming to leave himself out: "You cannot do it divided; you can only do it if you work together."

Yet twice he used the first person to vow: "I am determined to fight it as hard as I can of the battle against Tory policies, and a pledge to champion worldwide industrial revival coupled with Third World developments."

In talking of unity, Mr Callaghan added, warnings to the left-wingers were nonetheless sharp, with Mr Wedgwood Benn clearly the target.

We spoke of the need for trust and quoted him then, Mr Clement Attlee, Labour Prime Minister from 1945-51, as the dangers of a paralysis of will within the party's base.

The party must discuss its internal condition, he said, an exercise that it discusses all those with whom it comes into contact, comrades, for the time being we have had enough of discussing," Mr Callaghan said, apparently indicating his confidence that the unions will help him to victory in today's key voting on deciding who elects the party's leader and writes the manifesto.

The delegates' greatest applause came in response to Mr Callaghan's broad statement that he would die in the Labour movement. However, had a socialist I may be in this eyes

of a great many of our comrades, he and others of his generation joined the Labour movement determined that the 1930s should never be repeated.

His Tory policies were bringing back those conditions, Mr Callaghan said. "I cannot but see a deep indignation and anger that this generation should be required to go through the things our generation went through."

The party's task was to rid the country of a reactionary, hard-faced and incompetent government headed by the most self-obsessed Prime Minister we have had since Neville Chamberlain."

"But beyond achieving unity, he did not say how Labour could find it, unless by putting aside the constitutional wrangles before the election — a remark which brought the sole eruption of cries of "rubbish."

Mr Callaghan's speech was disarmament, where he faces an NEC-supported resolution calling for unilateral action,

in this country today who would like to be in the position they were under Labour.

There was little new in Mr Callaghan's economic policy prescriptions, except perhaps his ready embrace of temporary import controls.

Their first priority was "a high and stable level of full employment" plus initiatives that the party had to clarify in detail this week.

Like Mr Healey, he set great store not on the conference resolutions but on TUC-Labour Party liaison committee documents as the way forward. In them, Mr Healey had discerned agreement on what he called a long-term incomes policy.

Mr Callaghan insisted that Labour has a great influence with parties in Europe, out of proportion to the fact that it was in opposition, but only if it was used its weight to support the multilateral negotiations.

Mr Callaghan gave a warning: "If we take a view they think is self-regarding . . . they will then ask 'What is happening to the British Labour movement?'

Conference reports, page 4

Diary, page 12

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## President Carter cleared over 'Billygate' affair

President Carter and his aides have been vindicated of any violation of the law in the "Billygate" affair by the Senate committee that investigated the relationship of the President's brother, Mr Billy Carter with the Libyan Government and members of the White House Administration. A draft of the committee's report however remains highly critical of several decisions made by the President and senior Administration officials; but none of the criticism is likely to have much impact on the President's reelection campaign. Page 6

IRA kills Belfast ambulance chief

The Provisional IRA claimed responsibility for the murder of Mr Robin Shields, aged 44, chief executive of Channel Four's ambulance service administrator, who was shot by two men at the Belfast central depot. Ambulancemen decided to handle only emergency calls until his funeral in protest against the killing. Page 2

Munich mourns

The Munich Oktoberfest closed for the day yesterday and West Germany's political leaders bade their election campaigns to attend the memorial ceremony for the 12 victims of last Friday's bomb attack. Page 6

Leader, page 13.

Lettters, On BBC and the Treasury, from Lord Rawlinson of Ewell, UC, and Lord Wigoder, OC.

Leading articles: War in the Gulf, International Monetary Fund, pages 9, 12.

David Spender, the remote United Nations approach to the Gulf war. Robert Fisk, on a three-day visit to a Bosnian refugee camp. Page 7-8.

Sport: European prospects; Welsh World Cup team; Racing preview of Chequers Park, Stirling, Argyll, page 10.

John Macintyre on Northern Ballet.

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## HOME NEWS

## Mr Whitelaw outlines four-part strategy to combat terrorism

From Stewart Tendler  
Crime Reporter  
Brighton

A four-part strategy for quelling terrorism was put forward yesterday by Mr Michael Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, to a conference of European police officers in Brighton.

Mr Whitelaw outlined the Government's philosophy of combating terrorism in a speech to the eighth congress of the Union Internationale des Syndicats de Police. The UISP represents 500,000 officers in European police unions.

Mr Whitelaw said there was growing liaison among European governments on terrorism. In recent years machinery had been created for a rapid exchange between countries of information on terrorist groups.

He said that the aim of the British Government's counter-terrorism strategy must be "to maintain and, if necessary, restore public confidence in democratic institutions. It is this confidence which is the ultimate safeguard against the terrorist threat."

To achieve that it was necessary first to defuse grievances which the terrorists were making use of, but that had to be done without surrendering to the terrorists. Second, terrorism had to be treated as a crime, pure and simple. If special measures were needed to bring terrorists to book, everything should be done to see they did not affect the general public.

Mr Whitelaw said the fourth part of the strategy was to strengthen the operational capa-

bilities of the police in such areas as intelligence gathering and forensics-science techniques.

The international cooperation needed to handle terrorism was also needed to deal with other crimes committed across borders. Mr Whitelaw said that the Government did not want to increase the number of international police organizations.

Earlier, Mr Helmut Schirmer, the West German president of the congress, pointed out the constant interplay between the demands of a free society and the demands of protecting that society. The public, he said, must be aware that there were risks in allowing freedom of the individual over the demands of security.

The same question of freedom and security was also raised by Mr John Alderson, Chief Constable of Devon and Cornwall. He told the conference that a police system "should be seen making a contribution towards liberty, equality, and fraternity".

The police should protect liberty within the law, perform their job with equity, and "make their contribution to fraternity in human affairs... by the way they behave and conduct themselves".

Mr Alderson, a noted proponent of community policing, said some people argued that the police had no part to play in social activity that was designed to prevent crime.

He said: "To opt out of this role would create a force with a diminished social awareness which would drift further and further away from social contact with the people".

## Further cut in higher-education spending hinted at by minister

By Diana Geddies  
Education Correspondent

Ministers are considering a further cut in government spending on higher education. A decision is expected to be taken over the next few weeks ready for inclusion in the next Public Expenditure White Paper.

The Government's spending plan envisages a period of "level funding" in real terms in the universities and higher education generally over the next four years, with the number of home students remaining more or less constant.

Bruce Rhodes Boyson, Under-Secretary of State for Education and Science, confirmed yesterday that even that could not be regarded as sacrosanct: "The firmness of these plans will depend on the state

of the economy over the period", he said.

Mr Boyson's hint of worse to come will not come as a total surprise to vice-chancellors, many of whom agreed privately that so far the subsidies have got off fairly lightly in the Government's spending cuts.

Speaking at the Royal Veterinary College in London, Mr Boyson went on to refer to the importance the Government attached to maintaining the high reputation of the nation's universities and to sustaining the high quality of education they gave, while ensuring that they continued to produce graduates of high quality who were needed for the economy.

Broad guidelines on subject priorities within higher education would be valuable and help to ensure that limited resources were used as effectively and economically as possible.

## Journalists defy leaders and accept pay deal

By Our Labour Staff

A mass meeting of journalists working for London weekly newspapers rejected yesterday the advice of union leaders and voted to call off a strike of more than two weeks which has seriously affected their publications.

Last week, journalists' leaders recommended rejection of the latest offer from London weighting payment of £2.30 a week from the Newspaper Society, the employers' organization.

But yesterday members of the National Union of Journalists voted by 185 to 161 to accept the offer, which gives an increase of £4.80 a week to senior journalists working within 12 miles of Charing Cross.

The meeting, while accepting the offer, decided against an immediate return to work and asked the employers to give a commitment not to victimize journalists who had taken part in the strike. Take a "no-victimization" clause was taken place last night; but it was agreed that a form of words could be agreed to enable a return to work at noon today.

Journalists earning £122.42 a week will receive the full increase; but those earning more than that figure will receive an additional £3.80 a week.

## Mothers will pay £1,680 at test-tube baby clinic

By Annabel Ferriman  
Health Services Correspondent

Bourn Hall, Cambridgeshire, the clinic set up by the pioneers of test-tube babies in Britain, Dr Robert Edwards and Mr Patrick Steptoe, has opened its doors to the public.

The clinic, which has received 11 patients since it opened on Sunday, is offering to previously infertile women the chance of fertilization outside the body.

Women hoping to become pregnant will pay £280 for an initial investigation, then £1,400 for a 10-day course of treatment.

The method involves removing an egg from the ovary, fertilizing it with the husband's sperm and then reimplanting it in the womb. It is suitable for women who have blocked fallopian tubes because those tubes normally carry the egg down to the womb.

Mr Edwards and Mr Steptoe have reimplanted a total of 32 eggs and have achieved four pregnancies resulting in two live births of Louise Brown and Alastair Montgomery. Another successful test-tube baby birth has been achieved in Australia.

## Mr Cadbury returns to resume TV struggle

By Philip Robinson  
Financial Staff

Mr Peter Cadbury, deposed chairman of Westward Television, flew back from holiday in the South of France yesterday to resume his fight for control of the television station he founded nearly 20 years ago.

He has about five days in which to answer questions from the Independent Broadcasting Authority, which wants to know how Westward will be run in the 15 months that remain of its present franchise. The IBA wants the information in time to circulate it to members and discuss it at its meeting on October 9.

Meanwhile, Lord Harris of Greenwich, chairman of Westward, who helped to vote out Mr Cadbury at a stormy board meeting in mid-July is drafting his response to the IBA's demands. It is understood that those proposals will be considered at a Westward board meeting on Friday.

The police should protect liberty within the law, perform their job with equity, and "make their contribution to fraternity in human affairs... by the way they behave and conduct themselves".

Mr Alderson, a noted proponent of community policing, said some people argued that the police had no part to play in social activity that was designed to prevent crime.

He said: "To opt out of this role would create a force with a diminished social awareness which would drift further and further away from social contact with the people".

The independent accountant report from Price Waterhouse, which was commissioned by Lord Harris to look into the finances of Westward Television, is still not complete.

The University Grants Committee was consulting universities to consider the implications of the Government's spending plans for the next few years in terms of student numbers, entries, and subject balance.

Another study was being carried out by the Department of Employment's Unit for Manpower Studies which was investigating the feasibility of relating the whole of the higher education system to longer-term economic and industrial factors.

"What I want to see emerge is not a specific manpower plan for higher education, but rather the attainment of a balance to ensure the rationalization of existing resources and also to ensure, as best we can, that this balance corresponds to the likely demand of its output," Mr Boyson said.

Broad guidelines on subject priorities within higher education would be valuable and help to ensure that limited resources were used as effectively and economically as possible.

## French without tears gained by using everyday speech'

By Our Education Correspondent

Regular assessment of pupils by graded tests, and greater emphasis on everyday speech rather than formal grammar, could help to reverse the fall in the numbers studying foreign languages in school, according to researchers at the language teaching centre at York University.

The researchers, led by Mr Michael Buckley and funded by the Schools Council, have just completed the first large-scale evaluation of graded testing and graded tests as a method of teaching foreign languages.

It points out that in 1965 the proportion of A-level students taking French after 14 is 33 per cent, but that has fallen to 11 per cent by 1976. For O level, the equivalent figures were 36 per cent in 1965 and 18 per cent in 1976.

About 93 per cent of pupils are learning a foreign language at the age of 11 or 12. By 1976 only a third are still doing so, and only about 3 per cent go on to take an A level.

The Schools Council announced yesterday that it is planning a review and evaluation of the use and development of graded testing in modern languages and in other subjects. A report of the York research will be available from the Schools Council shortly.

## New fire danger labels for upholstered furniture

By Robin Young  
Consumer Affairs Correspondent

From today most new upholstered chairs and sofas supplied to shops will have to carry warning labels drawing attention to the degree of their fire resistance.

Only one tenth of present stocks are sufficiently fire-resistant to pass two new government tests, to show that the materials will not ignite from a smouldering cigarette, and that they can withstand a match flame.

Mr Alan Dexter, the Minister of State for Consumer Affairs, said yesterday that 80 people died each year and 400 were injured in fires starting in upholstered furniture.

Furniture trade fears: page 16

Bourn Hall was bought by Associated Newspapers, whose newspaper the *Daily Mail* bought exclusive rights to the details of Louise Brown's birth. The company intended to run a clinic in association with Dr Edwards and Mr Steptoe, but, after talks in collaboration with Mr Dexter, decided to buy it from the company and run it themselves.

Mrs Barbara Roberts, aged 50, a sub-postmistress, was in hospital last night with a shotgun wound after refusing to yield to three masked raiders at her sub-postoffice in Bellington, Cheshire.

The gang fled in a red Ford



Maggi Hambling, artist in residence at the National Gallery, London, discussing her portrait of Mr A. MacDonald (right), a warder at the gallery. An exhibition of her work begins today.

## Railways and coach operators respond to airlines' domestic routes offer

## Travellers profiting from fares competition

By Arthur Reed  
Air Correspondent

An American-style "deregulation", under which the airlines are able to fly where they like, at fares as low as they like, appears to have started to arrive in Britain, and there are travel bargains to be had in the air and on the roads and railways.

British Airways' action in reducing some of its fares is plainly motivated by worries that the coach operators will cut into its traffic, but it is also a result of the airline's more aggressive marketing policy.

The airline's shuttle fare between London and Glasgow or Edinburgh at present is £47 single, but from November 1 it

will be reduced to as low as £27 on certain flights. The British Rail normal return fare from London to Glasgow before the increase is £43.80. A weekend return costs £30.70.

British Caledonian Airways said yesterday that it is to offer weekend return fares of £30 on the London to Glasgow or

Edinburgh routes, a weekend children's return fare of £15, and a stand-by fare of £20. Between London and Jersey there will be an off-peak return of £50 and a stand-by fare of £20, and between London and Manchester, a weekend return of £40 and a children's weekend return of £15.

The airline is also to offer two first-class seats for the price of one for a 60-day period when it opens on October 28 a new service between Gatwick airport and Dallas-Fort Worth, Texas, via St Louis.

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## Electricians defy union over picket

From Tim Jones  
Swansea

More than 300 electricians disobeyed a union instruction yesterday by refusing to cross a unofficial picket mounted by General and Municipal Workers Union members outside a power-generating site in south-west Wales.

The electricians, members of the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunications and Plumbers Union, stayed away from the Texaco site at Pembroke dock, Swansea, where work is already under way on a new power station.

Six unions at the Texaco and Amoco sites at Milford Haven have signed an agreement with the companies which effectively bars GMWU members from doing work traditionally carried out by them.

Texaco management believes that the low numbers of men foreign languages at A level are a cause for "considerable concern".

The researchers, led by Mr Michael Buckley and funded by the Schools Council, have just completed the first large-scale evaluation of graded testing and graded tests as a method of teaching foreign languages.

It points out that in 1965 the proportion of A-level students taking French after 14 is 33 per cent, but that has fallen to 11 per cent by 1976. For O level, the equivalent figures were 36 per cent in 1965 and 18 per cent in 1976.

About 93 per cent of pupils are learning a foreign language at the age of 11 or 12. By 1976 only a third are still doing so, and only about 3 per cent go on to take an A level.

The research undertaken at York involved an experimental group of 600 pupils aged 13 in Leeds and York, who were given regular graded tests in modern languages and in other subjects. A report of the York research will be available from the Schools Council shortly.

## Foster homes one answer for delinquents

Continued from page 1

there were fewer than 400 secure places; now there are 486 and 232 more are planned.

The proposed residential care order will also be subject to strict conditions. It will be available to magistrates only when they are dealing with a juvenile charged with an offence who is already subject to a care order made after a previous offence.

Since, in effect, the residential care order will amount to a definite sentence it is possible that the White Paper will propose that juveniles will be able to appeal against it.

The residential care order will still leave to local authorities the responsibility for deciding where the juvenile will go. The definition will be broad enough to allow social services departments to decide whether the child will be sent to an ordinary community home, one with education on the premises where conditions are more secure, or even a bed and breakfast hotel.

There is apparently some sympathy among the responsible ministers at the Home Office and Department of Health and Social Security that, in some cases, juveniles made subject to residential care orders could go to special foster homes. That idea has the support of magistrates.

It raises questions, however, about the position of delinquents already placed with "professional" foster parents whom magistrates decide should be made subject to residential care orders.

From the point of view of the extra cost of introducing the residential care order are difficult because there are no means of estimating what use magistrates will make of it. Nor is there any indication of how social services departments will use it.

Placing a child in a community home with education on the premises, which replaced the old approved schools, costs £300 a week on average compared with £200 for an assessment centre and £70 for special fostering.

The DSS estimates that it will cost at least £2m to implement the idea because the Government has now agreed to use the money available from central funds. No extra capital costs are expected because community homes with education are under-occupied.

The decision not to change the present division of responsibility between social services and the probation service for juvenile offenders reflects the Government's conviction that it would complicate the present system unnecessarily.

Ministers fully supported the idea of intermediate remand.

The Government is expected to allow a lengthy period of consultation with interested organizations before introducing legislation. It is unlikely that Bill will be presented in the next session, or that residential care orders will be introduced before 1982.

## Mr Haughey tells Army to end petrol-supply crisis

From Our Correspondent  
Dublin

Mr Charles Haughey, the Prime Minister of the Irish Republic, intervened last night in the country's month-long petrol crisis by calling in the Army to "release supplies to industry and commerce". Such continued disruption would have the gravest consequences.

An unofficial dispute involving tanker drivers employed by all the main oil companies has spread from Dublin to provincial centres. appealing for a return to work. Mr Haughey said the Government's decision had been made as a last resort.

The effects of the dispute

have spread from Dublin to provincial centres. appealing for a return to work. Mr Haughey said the Government's decision had been made as a last resort.

The referendum result

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THE TIMES WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 1 1980

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# SALVATION ARMY BLITZ ON LONDON



**FORTY YEARS** after 1940 there's still a war on. The destitute, the abandoned, the down-and-out struggle on against poverty and despair. And still their numbers grow. It simply cannot go on.

The Salvation Army, itself under attack from inflation, is launching a Blitz on London. And for the first time we're addressing ourselves to the business community.

If you have responsibility for the affairs of a company in the capital, you'll be hearing from us over the next few weeks.

In the charity of your heart, please listen to what we have to say.



A CHAMPION  
AGAINST THE FOE



## STOP PRESS DON'T MISS OUR BLITZ ON LONDON EXHIBITION

IT'S outside the Royal Exchange (opposite the Bank Tube Station), so it's right in the heart of things and couldn't be more convenient for the City.

Top photographers and artists including Lord Snowdon, David Bailey and Peter Blake RA along with students and staff of the Royal College of Art, have contributed a poignant series of pictures which say more powerfully than words just why we need your help.

The Exhibition opens on 1st October at 11.30am and then every day from 10am till 4pm until 7th October. On Saturday the Exhibition closes at noon.

Admission is absolutely free. We very much look forward to seeing you.



OR GOD'S SAKE CARE - WE NEED £1 MILLION

The Campaign Director, The Salvation Army, 101 Queen Victoria Street, LONDON EC4 Telephone: 01-236 5222



# OME NEWS

## fourth channel chief its challenge to television companies

enough Gosing

Jeremy Isaacs, whose name is chief executive of the proposed Four Television Company announced yesterday, after the independent television companies that will supply some of the names when the channel in the autumn of 1982 said no one would have times accepted "or of us willy-nilly". There are no special time-slots for the companies, a channel would be run "offers" basis, with bringing in their ideas, style or rejection.

He was to the extent and upon the service they provided to independent to demonstrate the of their work; and to us and newcomers to them "to speak to television audiences in language I understand".

Independent News was to the extent that Independent News would see the range. "I hope the is supplied will

time attempt at different sources."

invited offers by next programmes needing to run-up and begin by the summer.



Isaacs: "Soap ruled out."

## al radio to fund for musicians

Reporter of about £2.7m from "secondary" radio stations and independent Broadcasting Bill include an allocation of £100,000 to provide for musicians. That yesterday, independent broadcasting aid that would be to the existing for independent factors to devote of 3 per cent of its receipts to live recorded music. It is that the total of music and the companies, of 23 will run at a rate of well over

## climbers use raltar

high north face of Gibraltar is to be by a group of rock climbers. Climbing on the normally banned the dangerously of the rock and

apes do not get "de". Mr Ronald Cook, aged 65, who was questioned by the police after his wife, May, aged 61, was found strangled with a pair of stockings, ended yesterday when an inquest jury at Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire, recorded a verdict of suicide.

Mr Cook was told by Mr Rodney Carter, the coroner, that there was no blod or stain on his character.

Two pathologists said that they believed Mrs Cook killed herself. One of them, Professor Keith Simpson, said: "I do not think there is any room for doubt."

Conducted by NOP Market Research, the survey showed that 15 per cent of all houses still contained at least one angler last year, and the pastime still had no bathroom. One million had no internal lavatory.

With 2,028,000 devotees, coarse angling, traditionally a pastime of the industrial areas, was the most popular form, followed by sea angling (1,791,000) and game angling (676,000).

Mr Peter Tombleson, executive director of the National Anglers' Council said yesterday that 60,000 more people a year were taking up the sport.

A growing number of young people were among those, and it was becoming urgent to expand the national coaching scheme.

National Angling Survey 1980: Main Report by NOP Market Research Ltd (Ward Street, Birmingham, B3 2AA), Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9RF, main report, £80; summary, £15.00.

## Journalists attack government stand on closed shop and press freedom

From Arthur Osman

The unwillingness of the Government to grasp the issue of the closed shop was intolerable and deserved the severest censure. Mr Robert Farmer, general secretary of the Institute of Journalists, said yesterday:

Speaking at the institute's annual conference in Bristol, he cited the case of a young journalist at ATV Network, the Midlands television contractor, who was required to resign from the institute and to join the National Union of Journalists. The institute had encouraged such a stand against the Government.

Mr John Slim, a past president, said: "The Government which came in on a surge of good intentions, has badly disappointed our hopes that something positive was going to be done to defend an institution which is still in existence, perhaps not indefensible."

Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, was severely criticized by angry delegates. Miss Trudy West, a London journalist, said: "Looking for support from Mr Prior is like leaning on a wall of tissue paper and expecting it to hold one up."

"We call on the Prime Minister to honour her pre-election assurance that a Conservative Government would outlaw the closed shop," she said.

Mr Tom King, Minister for Local Government and Environmental Services, who had spoken at the conference dinner, was asked by Mr Christopher Underwood, president of the



A one-hour-old tapir with its mother at Kilverstone Wildlife Park, Norfolk, yesterday. Photograph by Brian Harris

## Terrorists murder Belfast ambulance chief

From David Nicholson-Lord, Belfast

Ambulancemen in Northern Ireland decided yesterday to become emergency drivers only after Mr Robin Shields, aged 44, station officer at the Belfast central ambulance depot, was shot dead by terrorists as he worked at his desk.

Two youths carrying hand guns and dressed in grey overalls walked in and shot him at least five times. The attacker escaped in a stolen car.

Mr Shields, a Protestant, was married with four children. He did voluntary work for the Red Cross and was awarded the Queen's Commendation for

his work during the 1973 bombing campaign.

The Provisional IRA later claimed responsibility, and said: "We have not ruled anything out," he replied. "But it would have to be a very remarkable soap opera—I would have kept at programmes like Empire Road and Soap because they are different."

I have said we will make the channel as different as we possibly can."

Educational programmes will form 16 per cent of output, a requirement set by the PTA, and Mr Isaacs said he had long believed there were many strands of television programming that had educational value and could be made more use of. He also hoped to provide a service of background literature and programme notes.

The channel would serve a full range of opinions in a circle from "extreme left" to "extreme right". "But there must be selection: there will not be room for everybody and there will not be room for lunatics."

By Nicholas Timmins

The Government's improvement for a new scheme, which should help to bring back into use more than 20,000 council houses and flats that have stood empty for more than a year, will come into effect on November 27. Mr John Stanley, Minister for Housing and Construction, announced yesterday.

Opening the first International Home Improvement Exhibition at Earls Court, London, he said that many of the empty properties could be brought back into use with good cost effectiveness.

Under the scheme, which is part of the Housing Act, local authorities will be able to claim a grant of up to £3,250 to close the gap between the cost of improvements, and the market value of the house when sold.

Authorities can sell the renovated housing either outright or on a shared ownership basis of part rent and part ownership. In some cases, they will sell at a discount.

Income from the sales will be credited to their housing investment programme. Mr Stanley said he hoped local authorities would make full use of building society mortgages.

Abey National and Nationwide have already agreed to help 20 housing associations being assisted through a £5m grant to the Housing Corporation to improve homes for rent.

"I hope other societies will be willing to follow suit."

Improvement and repair now play a significant part in the construction industry, accounting for almost one fifth of its output, improving a housing stock just under a third of which was built more than 50 years ago.

Many if not most of those dwellings had plenty of useful life in them, but while the standard of housing had improved steadily since the war, much still needed to be done.

In England, 800,000 dwellings still had no bathroom. One million had no internal lavatory.

With 2,028,000 devotees, coarse angling, traditionally a pastime of the industrial areas, was the most popular form, followed by sea angling (1,791,000) and game angling (676,000).

Mr Peter Tombleson, executive director of the National Anglers' Council said yesterday that 60,000 more people a year were taking up the sport.

A growing number of young people were among those, and it was becoming urgent to expand the national coaching scheme.

National Angling Survey 1980: Main Report by NOP Market Research Ltd (Ward Street, Birmingham, B3 2AA), Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9RF, main report, £80; summary, £15.00.

## Angling a leading pastime in Britain, survey shows

By Craig Seton

The increasing importance of angling as one of the leading pastimes in Britain was emphasized yesterday with the publication of a national survey showing that 3,734,000 people in England, Wales and Scotland went fishing last year and spent an estimated £635m.

The survey, initiated by the Water Supply, Drainage and Sewerage Commission, will undoubtedly form the basis of renewed appeals to water authorities, local authorities, and port authorities to provide more water space and other facilities for anglers.

Conducted by NOP Market Research, the survey showed that 15 per cent of all houses still contained at least one angler last year, and the pastime still had no bathroom. One million had no internal lavatory.

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Royal Air Force has taken over the former government chemical warfare factory at Nancarrow in Cornwall to protect Britain from attacks from the Atlantic direction.

Mr Richard Francis, director of news and current affairs at the BBC, a guest speaker, expressed the dispute in broadcasting about certain aspects of the proposed complaints commission.

Mr Henry Douglas, one of the institute's members on the Press Council, said that body was so anxious to preserve its independence, however, that it did not consider that it had destroyed itself in its anxiety not to allow anyone else to destroy it.

The professional element on the institute is, however, the most important, having given the institute a sense of purpose and identity.

The only positive thing the Government has achieved is the interesting distinction of making Britain, possibly the only country in Europe where a closed shop is given legal status.

This is hardly something for the Government to be proud of.

Mr John Slim, a past president, said: "The Government which came in on a surge of good intentions, has badly disappointed our hopes that something positive was going to be done to defend an institution which is still in existence, perhaps not indefensible."

He said: "It is remarkable that the Government has given assurances that there was no closed shop when there was. We would hope the Government might make some sort of stand against the allocation of television licences where a closed shop exists. So far, however, the Government has done nothing."

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## WEST EUROPE



Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor (left), and Herr Franz Josef Strauss, his election opponent, sitting with the widow and daughter of one of the Oktoberfest victims at the memorial service in Munich yesterday.

## Germans leave hustings to mourn bomb victims

From Patricia Clough  
Bonn, Sept 30

West Germany's political leaders today halted their election campaign to attend, grim-faced, the memorial ceremony for the 12 victims of last Friday's bomb attack in Munich.

Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor, Herr Franz Josef Strauss, his challenger, and other top politicians sat among the tearful relatives in the city council chamber while Herr Erich Kiesl, the Mayor, spoke of the need to combat violence.

The Oktoberfest, Munich's vast beer festival where the massacre took place, was closed for the day. Civic leaders placed a wreath on the spot by the entrance where the bomb exploded, and stallholders attended a memorial service in a church near by.

Several stallholders had criticized the authorities' decision to keep open the Oktoberfest where singing and carousing had continued as if nothing had happened.

Flags flew at half mast in many parts of the country and numerous election rallies were cancelled.

Of the 215 people injured, ten are still on the danger list. Police have not yet found any indications that Herr Gundolf Köhler, the student of neo-Nazi leanings who is assumed to have planted the bomb, had any accomplices. Herr Köhler was killed by the explosion. Six neo-Nazis arrested in connection with the outrage have been released.

Meanwhile Herr Strauss, who has been criticized for using the massacre as a chance to make election attacks on Herr Gerhard Baum, the Interior Minister, last night went even further.

The minister, he told a 10,000-strong crowd in Bamberg, "should be sent to the Devil". If the Chancellor could not keep order in his Government he must be replaced by someone who could.

Herr Strauss also claimed that the neo-Nazi group

Wehrsportgruppe Hoffman, to which Herr Köhler and the six other people were associated, was infiltrated and used by the East German secret police and had connections with Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader.

In an interview with the Munich daily *Aberzeitung*, he said he had "fairly certain information" that the group had planted the bomb, had any accomplices. Herr Köhler was killed by the explosion. Six neo-Nazis arrested in connection with the outrage have been released.

He also had information that "a not-inconsiderable number" of former East Germans had infiltrated the Hoffman group and other extreme right-wing organizations. Some of these had been brought out of East Germany by the Bonn Government.

"Whoever knows the strategy of the KGB (the Soviet secret police) and its related services, including the East German secret police, one can be certain that they are trying not only to infiltrate extreme right-wing associations, but also minor ones to defame the Federal Republic."

The Bavarian Interior Ministry said today that the group was suspected of having contacts with the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO). They are believed to have exported and sold disused Army vehicles to the PLO, a spokesman said.

Mr Abdalla Fergani, the PLO representative in Bonn, firmly denied any connection between his organization and the Hoffman group.

Herr Hoffmann also denied the claim which he "came from the realms of fairy tales".

Five members of another neo-Nazi group, the Braunschweigergruppe, went on trial in Brunswick today charged with two bomb attacks against court buildings in Pflensburg and Hamburg and with forming a terrorist organization.

Three people, including two members of the neo-Nazi National Democratic Party, have been arrested for allegedly throwing petrol bombs at a country house near Bielefeld, which they mistakenly thought was inhabited by a left-wing communist.

## OVERSEAS

## Senate 'Billygate' inquiry clears President Carter and his aides of any law violation in Libyan affair

From David Gross  
Washington, Sept 30

Although President Carter and some of his closest advisers sometimes worked poor relations in their dealings with Mr Billy Carter, they violated no laws in their handling of the conservative lobbying activities of the President's brother.

Federal Bureau of Investigation could have been lied in the investigation earlier than it was, the report said. Mr Billy Carter was not made to register as a fully fledged lobbyist for the President, knew Billy Carter was experiencing the report added.

It is also highly unlikely the way other senior administration officials, including Mr Zbigniew Brzezinski, the President's National Security Adviser, Mr蓬佩奥·卡特的国家安全顾问，and Mr Philip Agee, the White House Appointments Chairman, handled the so-called

Billygate affair.

Mr Grossman was critical of some delay in the progress of the investigation. He was "less cooperative" than he should have been in responding to an FBI agent who was seeking to interview him. The report also criticized Mr Wise for his failure to reveal enough relevant to the investigation which he could reasonably have been expected to reveal.

Unspecified White House

agents were accused for failing to warn Mr Billy Carter in early April on the basis of secret intelligence information that he should not get involved in a deal to help an American oil company to obtain supplies of petroleum from Libya.

The communication of the information "came with the risk that sources would be compromised," and that Mr Carter might take steps to hide his activities from the Justice Department, which had long been investigating his ties with the Libyans.

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## AN/IRAQ WAR

**Audi's get US radar planes as guard against Iranian attack**

Patrick Brogan

Igton, Sept 30

Arabs have agreed

to Saudi Arabia to give

aircraft warning air

to the United States

against an Iranian attack.

The aircraft will be flown,

maintained and protected by

the Americans. They should be on

station tomorrow. The Pentagon

said that their deployment was

a temporary measure.

Last week, President Carter

suggested to Japan, West Ger-

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that they might send a joint

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He also suggested holding a

conference to discuss possible

joint policy there and afar,

according to the State Depart-

ment; no firm answers to the

invitation have come in.

Saudi Arabia's position is

clearly more important. As the

State Department said this

morning, Saudi security and

stability is a vital American

interest and although the

United States is neutral

between Iran and Iraq "we are

not neutral in meeting the

legitimate defence needs of our

friends".

In March last year, two

AWACS were sent to Saudi

Arabia to observe a border con-

flict between the two Yemenes.

They have also been sent on

joint training missions with the

Egyptians to bases in that

country.

They will presumably be pro-

tected by aircraft flown from

American aircraft carriers.

The aircraft will be flown, maintained and protected by the Americans. They should be on station tomorrow. The Pentagon said that their deployment was a temporary measure.

Last week, President Carter suggested to Japan, West Germany, France, Italy and Britain that they might send a joint military force to the Gulf to guarantee the safety of the strait in an emergency. The suggestion met with little enthusiasm.

He also suggested holding a conference to discuss possible joint policy there and afar, according to the State Department; no firm answers to the invitation have come in.

Saudi Arabia's position is clearly more important. As the State Department said this morning, Saudi security and stability is a vital American interest and although the United States is neutral between Iran and Iraq "we are not neutral in meeting the legitimate defence needs of our friends".

In March last year, two AWACS were sent to Saudi Arabia to observe a border conflict between the two Yemenes. They have also been sent on joint training missions with the Egyptians to bases in that country.

They will presumably be protected by aircraft flown from American aircraft carriers.

**Gandhi declines to end conflict**

vor Fishlock

y 30

in Iran has called on

a leading non-aligned

to take an initiative

ending the war, Mrs

Gandhi, the Indian

minister, has discreetly

do so.

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correspondent

Iranian diplomat in

a press conference

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Muhammad Hassan

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also picked up a

by Tehran radio on

the Pentagon was

ontingency plans to

West's oil interests

a commentary said:

any interference by

will result in a total

its interests in the

ence.

n, the Foreign Office

its stance is one of

paigne."

as indicated its will-

attend a United

sored meeting on the

Middle East, concentrated a

naval armada in the Gulf and



An Iraqi soldier saves a victim of the Baghdad power station raid.

**Ayatollah rejects compromise with Iraq**

Tehran, Sept 30.—Ayatollah

Khomeini ruled out any com-

promise with Iraq tonight when

he delivered a rousing battle-

cry to his people in a broad-

cast on Tehran radio.

"We cannot compromise with

corrupt elements, we will fight

them to the end," he said in an

emphatic rejection of interna-

tional calls for a ceasefire.

Speaking in a soft, but steady

voice, the Ayatollah urged the

inhabitants of Khorramshahr

and other war-torn areas not

to flee.

Reuters monitored the Ayatolla-

saying as in his broad-

cast on the Kraman today on the

first day of a week-long official visit which is expected to be more ceremonial than

of political significance. (Michael

Binyon writes from Moscow.)

Iran rebukes its envoy on ceasefire

Tehran, Sept 30.—The Iranian

Foreign Ministry publicly dis-

sociated itself from the com-

ments of its ambassador in

Moscow, who yesterday laid

down four conditions for a

ceasefire with Iraq.

Stocks in IEA countries were

equivalent to between 110 and

120 days of supply at around

450 million tonnes. If no ex-

ports flowed out of either Iraq

or Iran and there was no com-

pensatory increase by other

Opec members these stocks

could be reduced by 45 million

tonnes more than the expected

seasonal reduction of 10 million

tonnes.

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ports flowed out of either Iraq





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## NEVER INVADE A REVOLUTION

The war in the Gulf has now reached stalemate. This is partly because neither side has yet won all the forces at its command into the battle. Both Iran and Iraq have internal problems which also require their attention. Both have discontented minorities—above all the Kurds which are waging for an opportunity to exploit the turmoil of war, and troops which could otherwise be diverted to the front line as needed to sustain public order at home. But the deadlock is also due to the unexpected offer of resistance offered by the Iranians in face of Iraqi armoured attacks. The Iraqis, under the leadership of President Saddam Hussein, had correctly calculated the fall of the Shah and upheavals of the Islamic oligarchy had weakened Iran economically and militarily. Iran which Mr Hussein took in full-scale conflict a week ago no longer has the military force to sustain its grip throughout the Gulf in the days before the oil sheikhs came to power. But the Iraqi leadership did bargain for, however, was the one to which country still in shores of a fervent religious-political resurgence might round the symbols of revolution. Instead of collapsing from it, it remains true that the oil sheikhs have good reason to distrust even deterrence.

I sides recognise that the oil price of the past two years is severe. There will have a significant increase in the amount of balance of payments assistance which the International Monetary Fund can give to countries in deficit. Private capital markets will be relied on to do the job on their own. Any

one should allow the time meeting to conceal the problems and differences remain. The world and its institutions have still used the change which increase in oil prices has brought about. At the heart of the problem lies the nature of the financial institutions and above all the International Monetary Fund. Keynes perceptively remarked, the names of the World Bank are not very accurate. It is a bank which is really providing long-term finance for economic development of the IMF which is the of international concern. It had as its primary

role the administration of a system of fixed exchange rates. The reserves of funds available to it were specifically designed to provide short term assistance to countries which faced a balance of payments crisis and a run on their currencies. The classic response of the IMF to a state of disequilibrium over the years, which combined devaluation and restrictions of domestic demand, was designed to restore a country's balance of payments position to credit.

This clear but limited picture of the fund's role no longer corresponds to the realities of the world economic crisis. It is unrealistic to pretend that the developing countries to which the fund will have to lend over the next few years will be able to service and pay back their borrowings to the fund quickly. The fund's Interim Committee, which is its key decision making body, has agreed that in many cases repayment will have to be spread over a longer period than was the case with industrial countries which borrowed from it in earlier years. The probability is that this compromise will be entrenched still further. The western countries understandably want to maintain the distinction between the aid role of the World Bank and the adjustment process of the IMF, but events will erode that clarity. As the Tanzanian Finance Minister, M. Amir Jamal, rightly argued in his perceptive opening address as chairman of the annual meeting, the deficits of developing countries are not a cyclical problem.

It would of course be possible to maintain the present much more restricted scope of the fund if the western countries had not committed themselves in the West, but it must be done.

## SERVICE WITH LOW MORALE

officers, in spite of the physical and social importance of their jobs, are not from the fashionable among many industrialists to become extremely hot about issues that might side observers appear. A national delegate conference of prison officers will tomorrow whether or not industrial action follows. Hence Secretary of State's request for a long-term grievance, about their commitment to a complicated known as "continuous visits".

broadly, the prison claim for payment for work taken, because of work compulsory overalls. The difficulty arises over who is paid only if they are required to work during particular periods. They should be paid for what they are present being conducted are aimed specifically at reviewing pay systems in prisons.

Prison officers do not have an easy job, but they are not all that poorly paid. After only one year's service, a young officer at the bottom of the ladder can

earn, about £8,000 a year, and more in London. That is based on 10 hours overtime, although in practice the average overtime worked is closer to 13 hours. The determination with which the claim for continuous duty credits is being pursued suggests that something more than equity is at stake. Prison officers feel that the public and the government pays more attention to the conditions and well-being of the prisoners than to their own. They do not wish to be merely turnkeys, yet any more constructive role within the system is usually denied them, especially since penological philosophy turned away from the rehabilitation of offenders and towards their confinement. They are unhappy about the lack of recognition which they believe themselves to deserve, and with the existing administrative structure of the prison system, which, even after the implementation of some of the reforms recommended by the May Committee, is still orientated towards the civil service. All this has made them very difficult to deal with, and, as far as possible, include me. The prison officers feel that if they are required to work during particular periods, they should be paid for what they are present being conducted.

The issue is further compounded by the fact that duty differ from prison to prison, so the officers doing the same job in different establishments are paid varying amounts. This does not seem the stuff of

## When left is right and right is wrong

From Councillor George Elvin  
Sir, There was a time when differences within the Trades Union Congress did not result in removal from committee or committee chairmanships but from the TUC General Council itself.

For example, James Rowan (a predecessor of Frank Chapman as General Secretary of the Electrical Trades Union) failed to get re-elected to the General Council through a right-wing campaign because, if my memory is correct, he tried to implement the policy of his own union before that of the TUC on issues where they differed.

There was also the case of my father, the late H. F. Elvin, a distinguished and long-serving member of the General Council, who failed to get re-elected because of an organised campaign led by three leading right-wingers of the day: Arthur Deakin (a predecessor of Mike Evans as General Secretary of Transport and General Workers' Union), George Gibson and Tom O'Brien, because of my father's pacifist views. There were no condemnatory press campaigns in either case.

More recently, I fail to notice the media protesting about the rumoured manoeuvres of certain right-wing dominated trade unions to affect the election of the women's section membership of the National Executive Committee of the Labour Party.

These are just three examples of the media's double standards. What is all right for the right is all wrong for the left, although the media seems to have grossly overstretched itself in putting the Frank Chapman and Sidney Weighell issues in this context.

Yours faithfully,

GEORGE ELVIN,  
40 Marine Parade,  
Leigh-on-Sea,  
Essex

## Law on exam results

From Dr J. S. Leeming  
Sir, While the Chairman of the Headmaster's Conference is right (report, September 24) to criticise strongly the Government's new law requiring schools to publish their examination results for the unfair comparisons which will be made between schools with different intake and situations, his claim that independent schools do not merit a

reputation of excellence is not supported by the evidence of the school concerned.

Technically, of course, they have the right to call select committees for meetings while the House of Commons is not sitting. In the past, such rare meetings of select committees as have been held during the recess, have simply been completed reports already almost complete. I finally edit these reports and to do this in private, ready to produce the final report once the House returns. This is not the basis of my complaint.

My objection was to select committees meeting to deal with major matters of policy, of concern to the whole House; meeting on inter-

mittent days, and making these interrogations available to the press and so to the public. In short, creating a mini-parliament situation during the recess.

This is a different ball-game altogether. The subjects dealt with, and the ministers involved, are of such importance that a few MPs can be dealing with major matters of policy development while Parliament itself has not been recalled to deal with, and certainly I do not support the recall of Parliament.

'But the pressure for such a recall would be greater during any long recess, if select committees were encouraged to set themselves up as a Parliament within a Pacific, or as a substitute for Parliament when Parliament is in recess.'

If may be that the House of Commons will decide that this is the road along which it wishes to go.

I would regret it. I simply point out that the signposts to that road are already there.

Yours faithfully,

KENNETH LEWIN,  
House of Commons.

## Meetings during recess

From Mr Kenneth Lewis, MP for Ruislip and Stamford (Conservative)

Sir, It was not surprising that Sir John Langford-Holt, MP, and Len Abse, MP, who are chairmen of select committees in the House of Commons, should challenge my opposition to meetings of select committees to deal with matters of great public concern while Parliament is in recess (report, Septem-

ber 27).

Technically, of course, they have the right to call select committees for meetings while the House of Commons is not sitting. In the past, such rare meetings of select committees as have been held during the recess, have simply been com-

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Yours faithfully,

KENNETH LEWIN,

House of Commons.

## Threat to the Soviet Union

From Mr Dmitri Ardamatsky

Sir, I should like to draw your attention to the recent use of aerodromes in West Germany, Britain, Italy, Belgium, Denmark, Norway and the Netherlands. Altogether there will be 53 such bases.

The US also has depots of equipment and arms, including nuclear arms depots, in Norway and Denmark, and activity in this sphere has been intensified recently.

Another military US challenge to the Soviet Union is the projected deployment of more US medium-range missiles, which, if stationed in Western Europe, close to the Soviet Union, will upset the military parity arrived at between the USSR and the US. In its directive no. 59 Washington envisions "limited nuclear war" and moreover the "survival" of the United States in such a war. The Eurostrategic missiles are one of the main weapons of this programme.

The Soviet Union could, of course, retaliate in kind; but it would prefer the way of peaceful negotiation.

This is why it proposes talks, particularly on medium-range missiles.

It is quite natural that it should want such talks to extend to forward-based nuclear weapons.

Who is threatening whom?

The Soviet Union, incidentally, has no bases near US borders.

DMITRI ARDAMATSKY,

Novosti Press Agency,

42 Zubovsky Boulevard,

Moscow.

Now US armed forces are to use their allies' bases for the advance

## Aircraft to "kill" tanks

From Mr Howard Morrison

Sir, The cost for the use of less sophisticated aircraft in "marking" aircraft, as advocated by Lord Gladwyn (September 18) raises possibilities for economy beyond those he mentioned.

The basic for the domestic production in Nato for such aircraft already exists, and, especially, there lies within such a scheme the possible rejuvenation of our own light aircraft industry. Rolls-Royce possesses the skills for the necessary aero-engines and there would be strong competition from the aircraft manufacturers for a product that would also appeal to those countries who have no tactical use for expensive multi-purpose military jets.

If existing designs, such as the Firecracker, were to be utilized, then there should be no problems in bringing the late 1960s' such relatively unsophisticated aircraft well below £250,000. The use of such aircraft could conceivably spread from anti-tank and anti-armoured personal carriers to the air-to-air association of larger, slower helicopters and anti-tank carriers, to which it is attached.

The ice house was an important aid to civilized living in Scotland long before the last century and Mr Chalmers, the owner of a Leicester-style ice house, would be well advised to seek further information on the subject from the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, who have conducted a survey of Scottish ice houses.

Yours faithfully,

ROBERT C. ELLIOT,

9 Ian Street,

Toronto.

Editor, THE TOURIST.

Where EEC cuts will hurt

From Mr Lewis Carter-Jones, MP for Eccles (Labour)

Sir, I am gravely concerned at the decision of the Council of Ministers to make drastic cuts in non-tariff EEC expenditure (The Times, September 25). One victim of the cuts will almost certainly be any success in creating a coherent social policy for disabled people during the International Year for Disabled People 1981. It will be a tragedy if this unique opportunity is lost as a by-product of the political manoeuvring by member states.

Yours faithfully,

LEWIS CARTER-JONES,

Chairman, British Committee of Rehabilitation International,

House of Commons.

September 27.

denied that French is considered part of an English boy's education", a boy "ought to learn French before he comes to Eton". French is repugnant to Frenchmen that would be impossible to teach the French language in class. Frenchmen would never obtain the respect of the boys. The whole thing would be ridiculous."

"It is a complete impossibility to teach French at Eton in class."

"Frenchmen and Italian may be taught in class, but French can't manage boys at all."

"A German would be able to manage the boys, but Frenchmen can't manage boys at all."

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"It is a complete impossibility to teach French at Eton in class."</



## COURT CIRCULAR

**KENSINGTON PALACE**  
September 30: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, President of the Girl Guides Association, was present this morning at an Extraordinary Meeting of Council held at Commonwealth Headquarters, Buckingham Palace Road.

The Lady Julie Townsend was in attendance.

**KENSINGTON PALACE**  
September 30: The Duke of Gloucester visited the Royal Artillery Staff College, Woolwich, this morning and later visited the Marischal Field. In the evening His Royal Highness was entertained to dinner by The Comptroller (Mr. A. J. Tullich), Shetland Islands Council.

His Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight. Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Bland was in attendance.

**VORK HOUSE**  
**ST JAMES'S PALACE**  
September 30: The Duke of Kent today visited the Royal Smallmills Factory at Eastfield, Middlesex. Captain Mark Bullock was in attendance.

The Duchess of Kent today undertook engagements in Southend-on-Sea.

Mrs Alan Henderson was in attendance.

Prince and Princess Michael of Kent will attend the Nurses' Prize Giving at the Royal Masonic Hospital on October 9.

The President of the United States is 36 today.

### Forthcoming Marriages

Captain the Hon Ian Chant-Sempill and Miss A. Dallas

The engagement is announced between Ian Chant-Sempill, The Gordon Highlanders, younger son of Mr and Mrs Alexander Stuart Chant-Sempill and Lady Sempill, of East Lodge, Rhyne, Aberdeenshire, and Amanda, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Anthony Dallas, of Blackmoor, Burghfield, Berkshire.

Mr S. E. Berry  
and Miss M. D. Sage

The engagement is announced between Julian, son of Colonel the Hon Julian and Mrs Berry, of Old Rectory, Tunworth, Basingstoke, Hampshire, and Martha Davidson, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs Ward of Poughley House, Woodlands, Warwickshire, Berkshire, and Mrs Mary Louis Davidson Sage, of New York City.

Rev. R. C. I. Ward  
and Miss A. B. Eccles

The engagement is announced between Robert, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Ward, of the Old Garage Stores, Northgate, and Anna, only daughter of the Hon John Ward and Mrs Eccles, of Moulton Hall, Richmond, North Yorkshire.

Mr M. E. McGrath  
and Miss S. Brownley

The engagement is announced between Michael, son of Colonel and the Hon Mrs Patrick McGrath, of Great House, Southwell, Nottinghamshire, and Sarah, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs William Bremley, of Apperley, Geddington Cross, Buckinghamshire.

Mr R. K. Dyott  
and Miss S. J. M. Parceval

The engagement is announced between Richard Dyott, of Freeford Manor, Lichfield, Staffordshire, only son of the late Mr. W. V. Parceval, and Mary Shaw and Mrs Shaw of Elford, Staffordshire, and Sara, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Parceval, of Pillaton Hall, Penkridge, Staffordshire.

Mr J. M. M. Roberts

The engagement is announced between James, elder son of Mr and Mrs R. N. Roberts, of Parkwood Road, SW19, and Mrs S. Roberts.

Gardener's Cottage, Shipston-under-Wychwood, and Anne, younger daughter of Sir David Home, Baron and Lady Home, Winterford, North Berwick, East Lothian.

## Rot is found in Bolton Abbey roof

From John Chartres  
Bolton Abbey

The prior church of Bolton Abbey in North Yorkshire, one of the oldest and most beautiful places of worship in the nation, could become unsafe for a congregation to enter in 10 to 20 years, architects said yesterday when a £300,000 appeal was launched for its restoration.

Lord Hardwick, president of the appeal fund, Countess Claude Shulman, the prior in charge, and Mr Michael Roberts, the project director, said they were confident that the building would be saved from the onset of rot in the roof and deterioration of the stonework which survived Henry VIII's dissolution and then stood up a further four centuries of Yorkshire winters.

Bolton Abbey was never, in fact, an abbey. The Priory Church of St. Mary and St. Cuthbert, built at the turn of the twelfth century by a community of Augustinian "black" canons. They were financed by Alice de Romilly "for the good of my soul and that of my husband and those of our parents."

The priory was founded in 1128 and suppressed in 1539. King Henry's men allowed the local parishioners to preserve the nave as a parish church, while the choir and sanctuary were demolished and allowed to fall into ruin.

In that form it has remained for 400 years, and with its surrounding land of gentle pastures and the River Wharfe, it has become a tourist attraction and place of peace for thousands from the bustling industrial towns of the North.

The immediate difficulties facing the priory church concern the state of the timbered roof and the probable rot of the woodwork underneath. If enough money can be raised quickly, exploratory work is planned to start this year, and restoration of the roof next year. The total job will probably take five years.

Prince and Princess Michael of Kent will attend the Nurses' Prize Giving at the Royal Masonic Hospital on October 9.

The President of the United States is 36 today.



The new Bishop of Dunwich, Canon Eric Devonport, with three actress friends outside St Paul's Cathedral, where he was consecrated yesterday. The bishop has had a lifelong interest in the theatre. The actresses, from left: Joan Ryan, Caro Gurney and Rossamund Shelley.

## Karpov gains a narrow lead in chess match

Anatoly Karpov, the Soviet world champion, held a slender half-point lead yesterday in an international grandmaster chess tournament in Tilbury, Middlesex, after a winless seven-round adjourned "game against" Ulf Andersson of Sweden.

The champion's success came after a ninth-round victory on the board over his compatriot, Boris Spassky, which gave him an overall 6.5 points.

Second is Lajos Portisch, of Hungary.

Results: round 9: Michael Tal (USA) drew with Zoltan Salbany (Hungary); Svetozar Vassan (Netherlands) beat Boris Spassky; Bent Larsen (Denmark) drew with Ulf Andersson; Bent Hansen (West Germany) beat Anatoly Karpov; Ulf Andersson beat Karpov.

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Mr F. Borzehoff Mulder and Miss C. Lyon

The marriage arranged between Foeke, son of Mr and Mrs Borzehoff Mulder, of Wassenaar, Holland, and Charlotte, daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Lyon, of Churchill College, Cambridge, will take place in Cambridge on October 4.

Mr P. G. Bowman and Miss E. M. Franklin

The engagement is announced between Peter Gordon, only son of Mr and Mrs T. G. Bowman, of Buckland, Surrey, and Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Anthony Dallas, of Blackmoor, Burghfield, Berkshire.

Mr S. E. Berry and Miss M. D. Sage

The engagement is announced between Julian, son of Colonel the Hon Julian and Mrs Berry, of Old Rectory, Tunworth, Basingstoke, Hampshire, and Martha Davidson, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs Ward of Poughley House, Woodlands, Warwickshire, Berkshire, and Mrs Mary Louis Davidson Sage, of New York City.

Rev. R. C. I. Ward and Miss A. B. Eccles

The engagement is announced between Robert, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Ward, of the Old Garage Stores, Northgate, and Anna, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Parceval, of Pillaton Hall, Penkridge, Staffordshire.

Mr M. E. McGrath and Miss S. Brownley

The engagement is announced between Christopher, son of Lieutenant-Colonel D. E. Long-Price, OBE, of Fynderby, Essex, and the late Mrs B. M. Long-Price, and Clare, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Robin Don, of Elmbank House, Norfolk. The Archdeacon, Rev. Christopher, son of Rev. Edward Ward, officiated assisted by Canon Albert Dorset and the Rev. William Glazebrook.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of cream silk and fawn lace, with a green sash and a gold brooch.

Mr and Mrs Peter, younger son of Mr and Mrs Peter Parceval, of Pillaton Hall, Penkridge, Staffordshire, Kent, and Mrs Julius Dees, of Greensboro, North Carolina.

Mr R. J. Kendall and Miss C. Dowd

The engagement is announced between Robert, elder son of Dr and Mrs Ward, of Elford, of Ahinton, and Ellen, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Julius Dees, of Greensboro, North Carolina.

Mr J. C. Long-Price and Miss E. C. Gerard-Pearce

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Mr H. W. Macmillan and Miss M. N. Doyle

The marriage will take place in Lusaka in December. Hugh, son of the late Professor W. M. Macmillan and of Mrs Macmillan, of Long Wittenham, Oxfordshire, and Monica, daughter of the late Mr R. Ndiri and Mrs Ndiri, of Zambia, Malawi.

### Birthdays today

Lunches

H.M. Government

Lord Lyell, Lord in Waiting, was host at a luncheon held yesterday at Carlton Gardens in honour of the Ambassador of Ghana.

H.M. Government

The Hon Douglas Hurd, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host at Admiralty House yesterday in a farewell luncheon in honour of the Ambassador of Bahrain.

Foreign and Commonwealth Office

Earl Ferrers, Minister of State, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and Sir Michael Heseltine, Minister of State, were host at a luncheon held at Lancaster House in honour of Senator Manoel Pacavira, Agriculture Minister of Angola, and Senator Pacavira, among those present were: Senator Jose Luis Senor and Senator Jose T. Arnon and Senator Marcelo.

Service dinner

Fifth Footers

The annual dinner of the Fifth Footers' Dining Club was held last night at the Army and Navy Club, Colonel Dick Blenkinsop presided.

Today's engagements

The Prince of Wales, patron of the Royal Opera, and Princess Margaret, to attend a royal gala auction in aid of the Royal Opera House development appeal, Covent Garden, 7.25.

Princess Michael of Kent to open the IDDA Decoher exhibition, New Kensington Exhibition Centre, Derby Street, 10.50.

Livery Hall open day, Skinners' Hall, 8 Dowgate Hill, City, 2.30.

Tickets, St Paul's

Information Centre, St Paul's Churchyard, London EC4, 1pm-4pm.

Concerts, St. Martin-in-the-Fields, St. Olave, 1pm, organ, St. Margaret, Lambeth, 1.15; organ, St. Bride's, 1.15.

25 years ago

From The Times of Saturday, Oct 3, 1955

The author, a young man, thought that they will bring in October 18 a series of experimental transmisions in colour from Alexandra Palace. It was emphasized that the transmissions will be very safe, a public service and are not an indication of any early start with colour television.

## Japanese dealers hasten to buy back porcelain

By Huon Mallalieu

The first day of the country's sale, held by Sotheby's at Much Hadham Hall, Hertfordshire, the son of Richard de la Mare, the son of the poet Walter de la Mare, was devoted mostly to Japanese, Chinese, and European porcelain, and produced £121,529, with only six minor lots bought in.

There was strong international bidding, and Rare Art Inc., of New York, paid £5,000 for a fine Qianlong blue and white fish bowl, decorated with exotic flowers, (estimate, £2,000 to £4,000). All the best Japanese pieces went to Japanese dealers, including a rare eighteenth-century Arima jar decorated with an audience scene in Chinese Transitional style, which went to Christie's.

South Africa held a sale of silver, which Paul Sturman reported as £129,700, made £33,242 with 10 per cent. bids.

At Phillips' a sale of clocks and watches made £51,560 with 13 per cent. bought in. An import of automata, clock by James Cox of London, with waterfalls, a grotto and deer, for a beau, from a prince got £1,500.

At Christie's, a sale of porcelain, gold, and silver, made £10,000 with 4.2 per cent. bought in, and European ceramics, which produced £66,469. In the first sale, the London dealers took £11,400 for 12 pieces.

At Christie's, a sale of Old Master prints brought £6,400 with 10 per cent. bought to 100 buyers.

A sale of furniture at Christie's South Kensington, which made £11,472 with 10 per cent unsold, included a single burl-top dining-table, 164cm. (as it became known) because it was said to be his wife's best man.

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Home truths  
about small  
businesses,  
age 17

# THE TIMES

## BUSINESS NEWS

**King & Co**  
Industrial &  
Commercial Property  
Tel. 01-236 3000 Telex: 885435

### Stock Markets

FT Index: 481.0, up 5.4.  
FT Giles: 70.18, up 0.44.

### Sterling

\$2.3875, down 30 points  
Index: 76.0, down 0.1.

### Dollar

Index: 83.8, down 0.1.  
DM: 1.8117, down 18 pts.

### Gold

\$670.50, down \$11.

### Money

3 month sterling 1514-1515.  
3 month Euro \$ 137-132.  
6 month Euro \$ 131-134.

### IN BRIEF

Righter  
look for  
American  
economy

recovery from recession America is possibly more than had been hoped. Department of Commerce figures suggest the leading economic index rose 1.9 per cent in and revised data showed for the index of 3.7 per cent advance for July, to be seen to what the sharp increases in rates slow the speed very.

ence that the Central tightening credit could be seen, because no were made by the Reserve to keep the federal funds under 13%. The stock market, to yesterday's slump, higher and the Dow industrial average closed 2,10.49 points higher.

### new money

nto zinc's £125m consigned stock issued last eloped to push the total money raised by come in September to the for 15 months. According to Midland Bank figures, they totalled £207.3m, twice the sum raised.

### field on stream

ion yesterday became field in the British the North Sea to work. The Duke of Gloucester pressed the button to reduction at an initial rate of a day. Peak out 20,000 barrels a day is for March 1981.

### or Poland

Bank has granted a £12.5m to the Bank of Warsaw, and to buy wheat and from Britain. The Export Credits Department is back on track.

### a study

partment of Industry missioned a study into implications of the private sector free-provide services using telecom's circuits.

### bia decision

in Pictures has re-takeover bid by Mr Korkin, the Las Vegas The company's board has agreed to go ahead original \$50m deal.

### latin sales

Gelatin, the Glamorous which emerged Leinen and Sons, the manufacturers, went partnership in February, export sales Film in four months ago.

### for BMW deal

ays has signed an agreement to buy standard engines a year cars from BMW of Austria.

### movement

is the rate for the front right against, yesterday was against sterling it was

## US drops anti-dumping action on steel and reinstates trigger price

From Frank Vogl  
Economic Correspondent  
Washington, Sept 30.

President Carter has announced a programme to shield American steel producers from foreign competition, to modernise the domestic industry and to reduce drastically its spending on anti-pollution equipment. Dumping actions against European steel companies will be dropped and high trigger prices to reduce imports will be introduced. Brussels will not negotiate with protectionist trade actions.

Agreements have been reached between the White House, the United States steel industry, the American Steelworkers Union and the European Community.

US Steel said that it will withdraw its dumping complaints without prejudice against foreign steel producers in seven European nations, including Britain.

The White House will reintroduce the trigger price mechanism, suspended since when US Steel filed its dumping suit, with a basic 12 per cent surcharge. The price is adjusted in line with production cost increases. Japanese steel mills and the machinery is to last for five years.

Special steel products are not covered by the trigger price system but Mr Stuart Eizenstat, head of the White House Domestic Council, said that they could be included in time. This is a clear warning to European producers to be wary about raising their speciality steel shipments to the United States.

The decisions do not include specific references to an anti-surge mechanism that has been negotiated between



Mr Reuben Askew, far bigger import cuts would arise from US Steel's anti-dumping action.

this European Commission and the White House but apparently European companies are being warned to ensure that they do not increase rapidly sales of many steel products to the United States.

Should a surge in sales by European companies weaken American steel producers, the White House will allow the Americans to file anti-dumping suits without having to worry about the suspension. In the trigger system they have had to face in the past. Details of the system are to be disclosed by the White House soon.

Mr Eizenstat said: "We have received assurances from the European Community that they understand this problem, that

they believe it will establish a more orderly trade relationship in steel and that it will not be used as grounds for retaliatory action."

"We also recognise their need to restructure the European steel industry within the framework envisaged for the trigger price mechanism."

Mr Robert Askew, the United States' special representative for trade negotiations, said that it was impossible to calculate how much the new trigger price would cut imports, but he emphasized that far deeper cuts would have resulted from US Steel's complaint ending in firm anti-dumping actions.

He said such firm actions would have had a far worse effect on United States inflation and United States trade relationships.

The periods under which steel manufacturers must comply with environmental regulations have been extended greatly and this will produce savings estimated of thousands of millions of dollars in the next few years.

As part of President Carter's general industrial policy, steelmakers will be able to enjoy greater depreciation allowances. By 1985 they would produce tax savings of \$150m (more than \$50m) a year, Mr Eizenstat said. Increased investment in tax credits would save a further \$100m for steel companies next year.

New industry-labour-administration committees are to be set up to define the government subsidies needed for the industry's research and development and the amount of assistance that might be needed to offset any hardships to workers and communities from plant modernization.

Restructuring aids must not disrupt traditional patterns of trade in steel.

Officials saw the reintroduction of the trigger price as having one of two possible effects. Either American steelmakers would put up their prices under cover of the new import protection, or keep prices at their present level, in the hope of recapturing markets lost to foreign competition.

News of the American moves came as Viscount Davison, leader of the European industry here to discuss possible resort to special crisis measures to buttress the depressed Community and

market.

## Motor chief urges Spain to allow car imports

By Clifford Webb

Sir Bernard Scott, president of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, yesterday joined the growing number of European vehicle manufacturers campaigning to force Spain to open its market to car imports before it is admitted to membership of the EEC.

"We also recognise their need to restructure the European steel industry within the framework envisaged for the trigger price mechanism."

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## Wall Street after the falls

faltering for three days Wall Street has clawed back some of its losses. The rally has been modest but, if anything, adds to the underlying resilience of the US market. The Gulf War will pact on the West is as yet incalculable as so far been shrugged off. It may well have been a factor in the retreat but major one. Investors have taken from the high level of world oil stocks the firm stance adopted by the Administration over future supplies. The main risk for the doubts are largely

interim figures showing net earnings 22.7 per cent ahead at SHK 158.1m were broadly in line with expectations, as is the forecast for the year of \$HK 500m before exceptional profits of \$HK 350m following the transfer of some assets to Hongkong Land. What the results illustrate is that after a poor five year period after Jardine sold most of its Hongkong property interests at the bottom of the market, the group is at last making some headway in profits, albeit that this year's results have been inflated by exceptional sugar profits and that the Rennies acquisition is at last coming good.

The rights issue knocked about SHK 1 off the share price to SHK 24.1 against a high this year of almost SHK 29 where the prospective p/e ratio of around 12 is a quarter below the market average. But Jardine does not have the property potential that has made such favourites of groups like Hutchinsons.

John Laing

### Anxious ripples

John Laing shocked its followers yesterday with news of interim profits slashed by more than £3.5m to £1.46m. It also sent anxious ripples through a construction sector which has been lulled into a seemingly false sense of security recently by relatively good results from rivals like Tarmac and Winneper.

Without the cushion of profits from running off overseas contracts, Laing has had to meet full face the deepening recession in United Kingdom construction. Margins have widened in the face of competitive tendering, loss provisions have had to be made against a number of civil engineering contracts, while a fall off in demand has forced closure of three of the group's 10 thermalite factories.

The big question is however, how cautious is Laing being with regard to its loss-making public sector contracts? It is seemingly reluctant to provide the answer, but the market took heart yesterday from news that the interim was to be maintained and the shares having plunged 10p to 42p recovered to close at 46p.

At this stage however profits look set to tumble to anything between £6m and £8m against £11.3m last time which would provide a p/e ratio of around 8. The historic yield is 9 per cent, but given that conditions could be worse still next year a maintained final cannot be guaranteed and there seems little scope for the shares, to new shares.

Part from the reasons for such a low yield is the confirmation of life for some time in Hongkong of capital raising move. Shareholders asked to put up SHK 1,000m through a 5% per cent unsecured 1984-95 carrying warrants to RMC.

### Flexibility in the recession

With few exceptions (John Laing for instance), 1980 interim results from the construction and building companies suggest that the recession only started to hit this sector towards the end of June. There is a long fuse here, though, since builders have to work through their available workload before the effects of a recession become reality.

That workload is now being exhausted in the United Kingdom, so second-half results from many contractors will show a deterioration while those for next year could be awful. As ever some will weather the storm better than others.

Ready Mixed Concrete, for example, which yesterday published a 4% per cent increase in interim profits to £21.5m on a 19% per cent gain in turnover, seems to be in a case in point. Like others it records a downturn in business by its British activities since June—concrete products, builders' merchanting and DIY retailing—but expects volume in German and French operations to hold fairly steady.

Given that the United Kingdom figures for the first half include a large first-time tranche of DIY profits and that the comparable period of last year was disappointing, RMC has no room for complacency.

But it can at least expect to come near to or to maintain last year's profit of £47m and unlike the situation during the last construction recession in 1973/74, when it was over 100 per cent geared, it can point to a stronger balance sheet with gearing at just over 20 per cent. At 181p the market already recognises these strengths: a yield of 6% per cent and a p/e ratio of 5, directly in line with the sector average.

The flood of special measures intended to encourage the growth of small businesses is in danger of obscuring some important home truths. If it does, the expectations of government departments, financial institutions, local authorities and other bodies which are railing over the carelessness of demonstrators, the carelessness of small businesses, are unlikely to be met. The inevitable consequence will be large-scale disillusionment.

One point that needs to be borne in mind by the sponsors of organizations specializing in small business development is that running a small business is hard work and risky. A person who has started a business cannot afford time off for holidays or sickness. He has to provide for his own pension and other benefits and has no security of employment whatever.

It takes strong motivation indeed for an entrepreneur to give up the comfort of a salaried job to start up on his own.

Small businessmen are

than any other want to make a profit. New companies have no other cushion to ride them over hard times, no other funds with which to try out new ideas or to reward the founder.

In particular, the opportunist type of business founder (middle class, college educated and with some success in entrepreneurship, an anomaly) who makes the most successful small businessman—in the sense that his company is likely to grow more rapidly than the average—wants to be able to generate more revenue working on his own than he can as an employee of someone else.

An even larger group of businesses are those who start because they believed that they had no other option. This includes the skilled craftsmen who continue alone when their former employers have had to cease operations. This type of business, founded by force of circumstances rather than fulfilment of an ambition, tends to stay within limited horizons and grows slowly.

Well-meaning politicians are

sometimes hurt when told by small businesses that direct help is not wanted. But the best assistance that central government could give would be to reduce rather than increase its involvement.

One or two men businesses resent devoting time and energy to the checks and controls which central government has imposed through such bodies as the Customs and Excise.

Big companies are seen as a more promising source of practical help. In the last five years or so a number of large companies have developed active policies for fostering new business development. In some instances such policies are in response to specific difficulties, for example when an organization which is a big employer in an area needs to shed labour.

One of the first to react in this way was the British Steel Corporation which, prompted by closures in the Clyde and Ebbw Vale areas in 1975, set up BSC (Industry) to foster new enterprises. Another is Pilkington Brothers, which in 1979

announced a large investment programme which would also result in the loss of 280 jobs—a significant disruption for a small community like St Helens, largely dependent on its glass industry. In response to this Pilkington's undertook a new business venture centred around the St Helens Trust.

Other big companies have made programmes and measures for encouraging small businesses to survive and flourish. They are seen as valuable suppliers of services like cleaning, catering or transport. Small companies can also be valued as manufacturers of specialist components which may be uneconomic to produce on a large scale.

Small companies are also seen as a source of new products, especially critical during a period of soaring interest rates. It is depressing that, at a time when so much lip service is being given to the value of small businesses, late payment not only of bills but also of government grants, should still be the biggest single complaint that entrepreneurs make about their operating environment.

Above all, however, the big company, the government and anyone else concerned about the future of small business growth can help by paying their bills on time. This is especially critical during a period of soaring interest rates. Large organizations have developed over the last few years great skill in helping the

## Home truths about small businesses

### Will the IMF be forced into the money markets?

Washington

The International Monetary Fund may soon be borrowing cash directly in the markets.

It has never done this before,

but it may become essential if it is effectively to play its role of lender of last resort to nations with severe external financing problems.

The IMF's interim committee of ministers has just given the green light to the fund's staff to examine the issue.

The ministers are not enthusiastic, but accept that the IMF may have to go straight to the bank for money.

Bankers suggest that it could go to the markets quite quickly if it wanted to. "The fund would be viewed as a top quality borrower and nobody is going to quibble about its security.... Anyway, the fund could easily use its gold (amounting to 100 million ounces) to back its borrowing," says an American banker.

Dr Wilfried Guth, head of the Deutsche Bank, makes a similar point and goes so far as to say: "We would gladly manage a large loan immediately for the IMF."

If and when the fund gets round to market borrowing it seems likely that it will seek short-to-medium-term funds which tend to match the maturity structure of its outstanding loans. There has been talk, too, of its borrowing in special drawing rights (SDRs).

Dr Guth notes that such loans could be handled by a consortium of banks from each of the five countries whose currencies are used in the SDR basket. In this way none of the banks would have any foreign exchange exposure in lending to the IMF.

The fund is going to need cash and the capital markets have cash to lend, so it is logical that the fund and the markets should get together.

Scores of banks have already outlined schemes to the IMF on how best to borrow in the market.

Bureaucracy and indecision by governments have in the past often produced delays in the development of new IMF programmes. But now the clock is running fast, the demands on the fund's cash are rising rapidly and a crisis could develop by late next year unless by then it has got into a position where it can go to the market.

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## FINANCIAL NEWS

## Stock markets

**Oils and electricals lead rally**

Selective buying in electricals and hopes that next week's banking figures will be better than earlier expected saw the market stage a long-awaited rally yesterday.

Equities supported by another strong session among oil shares, promptly did an about-turn after initial weakness and never looked back. This had been started by some eager bargain hunting at the lower levels by several institutions which thought the slide had gone on long enough.

Prices picked up in mid-morning and jobbers reported some active two-way trade. However, if the rally continues this morning some of the jobbers are likely to be caught short of stock after a fortnight of steady falls.

Electricals and oils were the main features and were largely responsible for the rally in the remainder of the market. However, firm opening on Wall Street after hours was another contributing factor after the 30 point fall in the last couple of days.

At the close the FT Index had risen 5.4 to 481.0, after opening 2.6 down. Giltz, too, overcame their recent nervousness over rises in United States prime rates.

Early falls of up to £1 were soon wiped out amid reports that next week's banking figures might be much better than envisaged. In the event, dealers reported some aggressive buying in a thin market which saw prices at the longer end improve by about £1 on the day. At the shorter end, the rally was too little and too late with prices generally closing with falls of £1 on the day.

Shares of Hampton Trust rose a further 2p to 80p yesterday as dealers eagerly awaited an important announcement from Western Mining, expected to confirm reports that the two have linked in a major gold mining operation.

Blue chips enjoyed an active session with TI standing out as the main beneficiary, rising 14p to 256p. The institutions regard the shares as having been oversold. Courtalds was another feature, rising 1p to 58p as it closed 1.5p higher. Highlands shares at 36p.

Elsewhere, ICI rose 2p to 349p while Rank added 1p to 150p and Dunlop gained 1p to 79p. Falls were noted in Unilever, down 5p at 493p, Glaxo, 2p lower to 246p, and Bowater, a couple easier at 169p.

Oils were again in buoyant mood, particularly the second liners. Aftco rose 14p to 256p after being awarded several drilling licences. Berkeley Exploration rose 6p to 226p, KCA Int 10p to 162p, Sovereign 25p to 36p, Carless Capel 1p to 177p, Marinex 12p to 173p and Aran Energy 15p to 345p. Charterhall climbed 2p to 78p after figures.

Among the majors BP picked up 10p to 392p as "switching" by United States investors took effect and Shell rose 2p to 414p. Burmah was another firm market, rising 4p to 191p, with Tricentrol adding 5p to 747p.

Electricals saw GEC rally 7p to 520p, Racal rose 2p to 308p, Plessey 1p to 229p and Thorn-EMI 4p to 340p. In engineering GKN, a weak market of late, rose 1p to 179p.

A steady stream of disappointing company results depressed Foseco Minsep 2p to 164p, John Laing 10p to 46p, RMC 5p to 181p, Tomlin 8p to 123p and Waterford Glass 2p to 26p. British Chemicals, favoured by a 3p rise to 140p, Mitchell Cotts hardened 1p to 493p. St Piran remained unchanged at 63p.

Crouch Group rose 5p to 120p after the annual meeting and proposed property sales while

speculative attention was again directed at Kean & Scott, up 10p to 95p, and Chambers & Fergus, 8p stronger at 44p. Bestall bid hopes knocked Bestall 10p to 302p as BTR in its rights form fell 8p to 344p.

Aberdeen Investment Trust slipped 2p to 117p following a bid of £1 a share from a private concern while rights issue news slipped 11p from Jardine Matheson at 250p.

**Buyers of Ultramar paused for breath yesterday as the share price slipped 7p to 43p mainly on profit taking. Brokers Cazenove are reported to have headed the list mapping up "in excess" of 15 per cent on behalf of Consolidated Gold Fields which says it has no intention of making a full-scale bid but admits owing only 4 per cent of the equity.**

With three-quarters of Foseco's profits coming from abroad, it saw a further reduction in the amount from the United Kingdom where conditions were flat, particularly in the steel industry because of the strike. Part of the construction industry, notably in London, and commercial property, performed reasonably, but demand was reduced by the chemicals and foundry industries.

In the United States, sales to the steel and castings industry dipped as output was the lowest for many years during the second quarter. Foseco's performance in Japan resulted in a loss despite a 3 per cent improvement in steel output. But profits were from France, Italy and Germany as well as South Africa, Australia and South America.

But the group believes that the problems in the United States are on the wane, and that mining and construction will have a strong second half, which should help Foseco to at least match last year's pre-tax profit of £18.4m.

Traditional options again strongly featured oil shares with Berkeley Exploration giving for the call at 30p along with Double Eagle on 22 and Burmah at 16p. Shell came in for the call on 44p, along with Tchibit, Marcellus, Universal Town & City and Wm Press and puts were arranged in Barratt Devs and Rusal.

The results were also affected by the continued strength of sterling.

**Foseco up slightly despite steel problems**

By Catherine Guan

Bundt Pulp and Paper is heading for a £2m-£3m drop in full year profits after a 36 per cent decline at the interim stage and little sign of any improvement in trading conditions in Britain for several months.

British operations are suffering badly from poor demand while overseas profits have been sharply reduced on translation to sterling, in spite of a slight improvement in local currency terms.

The result is a £2.16m drop in interim pretax profits to £6.02m at June 30. Some £400,000 of that arose from the strong pound's detrimental effects on overseas profits; the rest reflects hard times in the United Kingdom.

Mr Ernest Beaumont, the chairman, said yesterday that second half profits will probably be lower than the first

halves. So full-year profits are unlikely to exceed £1m against last year's £13.3m. The downturn began in late 1979, when second half profits were £5.1m.

However, the interim dividend has been increased 10 per cent to 6p gross, reflecting the stronger balance sheet since the sale of Bundt & Biach for £11.6m earlier in the year.

Bundt now has a small cash surplus and no net interest costs—though net interest receipts are down.

Now it is looking for acquisitions in the packaging industry outside Britain, particularly in the United States.

The Bundt & Biach sale explains a drop in turnover from £11.0m to £8.5m. The recession here accounted for losses of £544,000 from Filtrona, Textile Products, Bundt Telecommunication Services, and

Several hundred redundancies from these closure and related costs totalling £1.65m.

On the bright side, there was a strong performance from international pulp and paper trading both here and overseas.

But the decline in the industrial division, with most of its operations within Britain, cut in the United Kingdom interests of Filtrona, more than offset any improvements elsewhere in the group. Trading profits fell by £2.52m to £5.21m.

If the board decides to repeat the interim increase in the final dividend, the prospective yield at 106p is 9.74 per cent.

A pre-tax profit of £10.5m would give a pre ratio of 6.25 fully taxed.

**US interests boost Jefferson Smurfit**

Expansion in the United States is paying off at Jefferson Smurfit, the Dublin-based packaging group.

Together with increased earnings in Australia and a return to profit in the Nigerian associate company, the much higher contribution from the United States was the main reason for the rise in pre-tax profits from £28.65m (£2.2m) to £39.4m (£2.2m) in the half year to July 31. About half of the group's assets are now in the United States.

Both Ireland and the United Kingdom had difficult first halves, with profits well down. In Ireland the paper and plastic sack division made losses on much reduced volume and the corrugated board operations saw volume down by 12 per cent.

In the United Kingdom the NGA strike cost £600,000. The £4m board machine at Burnley suffered heavy start-up costs and volume everywhere was well down while costs rose sharply.

Increased earnings from the United States partly from the full consolidation of Alton Box as a 51 per cent-owned subsidiary. In the comparable period it was only a 27 per cent of the year and compared with 28 per cent.

Mr Michael Smurfit, chairman and chief executive of Jefferson Smurfit, said: "After a very good first half and earnings a share double to £2.50."

Smurfit is tendering for more shares in Alton to take its stake up to between 67 and 80 per cent at a maximum cost of £15m. This would be largely financed by local borrowings but Smurfit is confident the net debt will not exceed 45 per cent of shareholders' funds at the year end compared with 38 per cent.

**Austrian Government Guaranteed Conversion Loan 1934/59—Czechoslovakian Issue**

Holders of this issue are informed that the Austrian Government is prepared to make a purchase offer in respect of this issue.

Details of the terms and conditions of the offer are available on application to:

Bundesministerium für Finanzen,

Abteilung VII/7

Himmelpfortgasse 4-8

A-1010 Vienna

Austria.

The offer will expire on 31st December 1981.

M.J.H. — The C.V.

Notice is hereby given of the appointment of Lloyds Bank Limited as Registrar.

All documents for registration and correspondence should in future be sent to the address below:

P.G. FALCONER

Society

Lloyds Bank Limited

Registrars Department

Goring-by-Sea

Worthing West Sussex BN12 6DA

Telephone Worthing 502541

(STD code 0903)

Lloyds Bank Limited

Information

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**Latest results**

Company	Sales	Profits	Earnings	DIV	Pay	Year's
	£m	£m	£m	pence	date	total
Int or Fin	84.6(7.7)	8.3(3.8)	28.4(25.5)	5.3(4.8)*	21/11	7.4(6.7)*
Adwest (F)	2.46(2.0)	0.16(0.34)	—(—)	1.1(1.1)	2/11	2(2.66)
Boustead (I)	19.9(15.7)	1.36(1.19)	1.45(1.51)	0.5(0.42)	2/1	—(1.23*)
Brent Chemicals (I)	16.5(13.3)	4.43(3.8)	4.43(3.8)	1.0(1.0)	24/11	4.43(4.3)
Brown & Root (I)	82.0(18.7)	6.01(8.7)	6.31(8.8)	2.4(2.4)	28/11	6.31(6.7)
B. & C. Banks (F) (S)	48(43)	0.86(0.71)	2.2(2.5)	3.5(3)	—	5.25(4.5)
Charterhall (F)	1.06(0.74)	0.05(0.17)*	0.21(0.63)*	—(—)	—	—(—)
Foseco M. (I)	117(111)	9.4(9.2)	10.7(10.5)	2.6(2.6)	2/1	6(6.41)
Ingenia (L) (F)	4.89(4.66)	0.42(0.42)	3.71(3.47)	1.5(1.3)	2/1	2.27(2.06)
Joint Line (I)	1.65(1.61)	0.16(0.16)	0.16(0.16)	—(—)	—	—(—)
J. S. Leyland (F)	12.9(12.9)	0.57(0.56)	1.56(1.56)	1(1)	—	2(2.87)
Mitchell Cotts (F)	285(265)	9.02(7.16)	6.57(6.24)	2.9(2.9)	2/1	5.51(5.5)
Ready Mixed (I)	383(320)	21.5(21.2)	3.7(3.3)	1.7(1.7)	3/12	3.61(3.1)
Royce (I)	7.3(10.05)	2.44(2.56)	5.89(6.17)	1.5(1.5)	9/12	7(7.36)
St Piran (F)	22.4(20.6)	2.81(4.15)	14.3(15.9)	1.0(1.0)	2/12	2.0(2.5)
T. Smurfit (I) (S)	203(104)	5.44(6.63)	7.1(10.3)	2.8(2.8)	29/12	9.25(9.25)
Tomatin Distillers (I)	5.5(6.3)	0.47(0.47)	1.73(1.77)	0.6(0.6)	—	3(3.75)
Watnoughs (I)	6.64(5.99)	0.62(0.55)	10.4(10.1)	1.5(1.5)	10/11	4(4.3)
Whatman Reeve (I)	6.55(5.77)	0.25(0.47)	3.1(7.7)	1.6(1.6)	3/11	3(3.8)
Yorkgreen Inv (F)	0.75(0.5)	0.12(0.09)	1.88(1.44)	0.43(0.33)	—	0.43(0.33)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown gross unless otherwise indicated. \* = adjusted for scrip issue; £ = all figures, in Irish currency; £ = latest figures are for 11 months.

**Half-year's financial results**

INTERIM REPORT for the year ending 31st December, 1980.

The unaudited consolidated results for the half-year ended 30th June 1980 are summarised below, together with comparative figures in respect of the preceding year.

**Results (unaudited)**

Six months ended Year ended

30.6.80 30.6.79 31.12.79

£m £m £m

**Turnover**

147.4 147.4 319.8

**Revenue:**

Operating profit

&lt;p

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

count  
market

month-end quarter, capital movements produced the inevitable rise in money markets yesterday. For while most money up rates after money in namely and passed a generally trouble-free day, interbank rates rose to about 25 per cent the close.

## Sterling Spot and Forward

	Market rates	Forward rates
September 30	September 30	September 30
£2 3280-3020	£2 2870-2880	£2 2870-2880
£1 1940-1950	£1 1930-1940	£1 1930-1940
am. £1.61	£1.61	£1.61
69.20-55	69.25-55	69.25-55
13.32-35	13.24-35	13.24-35
1.32-35 (40p)	1.32-35 (40p)	1.32-35 (40p)
119.90-120.50	119.85-120.50	119.85-120.50
1.02-61	1.02-61	1.02-61
11.61-66	11.61-66	11.61-66
1.92-66	1.92-66	1.92-66
50.00-10	50.00-10	50.00-10
30.57-74	30.60-74	30.60-74
3.54-56	3.54-56	3.54-56

Exchange rate compared to December 21, 1979, was 7.6 pence down 8.1%.

## ces.

## Dollar Spot Rates

## Money Market Rates

## Bank of England Mid-Rates

## Clearing Banks Base Rate 10%

## Discount Money Rates

## Overnight High 16

## Buying

## Treasury Bills (Days)

## Selling

## 3 months

## 3 months 14d

## 3 months 14d

## 4 months

## 4 months 14d

## 6 months

## 6 months 14d

## Secondary Mkt. 14d Rates

## 3 months

## 3 months 14d

## 3 months 14





# Property

## Sell antiques from a larger house

Houses which are large enough and have a layout sufficiently flexible for running some small business are popular buys in these days of inflation. Among the most common of these ventures is the selling of antiques.

In the case of a picturesque old house the choice could be a happy one since the items on display could complement their setting. One good example is Petty France House, Badminton, Avon, on the edge of the Badminton estate.

The property is constructed of stone, part rendered, with a stone tile roof, and was formerly an inn, built about 1700. Bought

from the Badminton estate by the present owners, it has been extensively renovated and has three reception rooms, a study, a conservatory and five bedrooms, in the main part.

In addition, there is a cottage annexe with four show rooms, used as an antiques business, and a two-bedroom flat on the first floor. A garden, a paddock and an orchard come to just over 23 acres. Offers in the region of £150,000 are being asked through the Cirencester office of Jackson-Stops and Staff.

Another such property is Buck House, South Harting, near Petersfield, Hampshire. This is set in the middle of the village and dated to the period of Charles II, reputedly completed about 1682. It is constructed of local brick and stone, with a clay tiled roof.

The main room is 31ft by 16ft, divided by three arches, which is used for the antiques business.

There are two other reception rooms, a study, and four main and two secondary bedrooms. Outside there is a renovated coachhouse offering further accommodation, including a room over 41ft long where antiques are displayed. There is a good-sized garden which is completely walled.

A notable feature of the house is the installation of a solar heating system, as well as conventional oil-fired central heating. Thurstons, of Bordon, Hampshire, are inviting offers in the region of £15,000.

Extensive and varied accommodation is also provided by Old Raven House, Hook, Hampshire, which has a grade two listing as being of special architectural or historic interest. It is thought to date from about the middle of the sixteenth century. Construction is of mellowed red-brick work, with a heavy timber frame, leaded light windows and a clay tiled roof.

Although built as a private residence, the house became an inn about the middle of the seventeenth century, and remained so until the beginning of the present century. It has a fine panelled reception hall, three other main reception rooms, breakfast room and playroom, two kitchens, eight bedrooms and varied other ancillary space. Outside is a garage and stable block in the same architectural style, and about an acre of gardens.

The price is in the region of £140,000, and the agents are Gascoigne-Pest, Fleet.

A good deal of space is also provided by Vicars Hill Lodge, at Boldre, near Lymington, in



Berden Hall, sixteenth-century manor house with a grade two listing near Bishop's Stortford, for sale at about £300,000.

the New Forest, Hampshire. It is a Georgian house, built mainly about 1750, but may well have seventeenth century origins. The house has three reception rooms, five bedrooms, two secondary bedrooms and two bathrooms.

Attached to the house, but approached by a separate drive, is a cottage with two reception rooms, two bedrooms and two bathrooms.

Here, too, there are extensive outbuildings, including a double garage with a further living room some 28ft long above it.

Gardens and grounds extend to just under 11 acres. Offers in the region of £150,000 are being asked through the Salisbury office of Scruton and Parker.

Very much in the Elizabethan style is Berden Hall, a sixteenth-century manor house near Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire, which has a grade two listing. Modernization has been carried out during the past three years, and the main accommodation includes three reception rooms, a billiards room, eight bedrooms and four bathroooms.

There is a small self-contained flat and a recently constructed wing which contains an indoor swimming pool. Outside, there is a garage, large enough for four cars, and a new stable block and squash court. Gardens and grounds which include four paddocks total about 15 acres.

Offers of about £300,000 are being asked through Savills of Chelmsford and Adrian's of Bishop's Stortford.

Not quite so expensive is Bul-

land Lodge, Chipstable, near Wiveliscombe, Somerset. This is a late Georgian house which overlooks the valley of the River Tone. A modern extension is a south-facing drawing room. The main house has four reception rooms, seven bedrooms and two dressing rooms.

As well, there is a lodge with two reception rooms and four bedrooms and its own small garden. The whole property, which is being sold in two lots, covers about 20 acres and is expected to make around £175,000. The sale is through Humberts of Taunton and London, and Risdon, Taunton and Morle, Wiveliscombe.

Somebody looking for a small country cottage suitable for modernization and improvement would be interested in a sale of surplus properties on The Guys Estate, near Hereford, which the Hereford office of Knight Frank and Rutley are to offer at auction later this month on behalf of the Provincial Assurance Company. This will be the third sale of surplus properties on the estate.

On this occasion four properties are to be offered, all of eighteenth or nineteenth century origins and with one or two sitting-rooms and two or three bedrooms. The prices they are expected to make range between £10,000 and £18,000.

Really roomy modern houses are not too common in the market, but an interesting one is Brook Hollow, Earls Common, near Droitwich, Worcestershire, which was built only eight years ago. The accommodation includes three reception rooms, one 25ft by 21ft, and the other two each over 20ft in length.

Upstairs there is a main bedroom and bathroom suite, plus four further bedrooms and a bathroom. The garden runs to about half an acre, and with three paddocks bring the property to a total of about eight acres. Offers in the region of £90,000 are being asked through Andrew Grant, Worcester.

Gerald Ely

# Residential property

# Humbers

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## HEREFORDSHIRE 320 acres

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## SOMERSET 20 acres

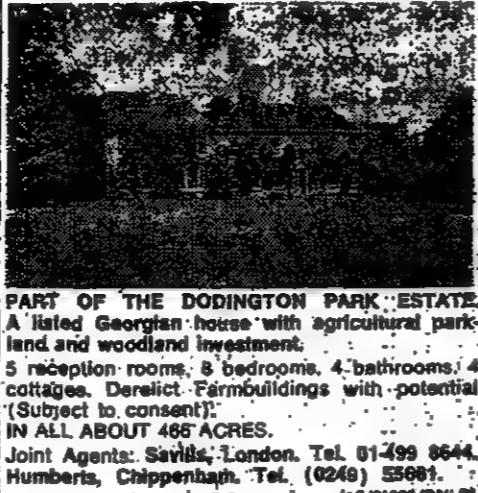
Taunton 15 miles, M5 10 miles.



A MAGNIFICENT PERIOD HOUSE WITH FINE VIEWS AND WITH A STAFF BUNGALOW.  
4 reception rooms. 5 bedrooms, dressing room, 2 bathrooms, nursery suite. Central heating. Garaging and stabling. Parkland, Paddock. FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 20 ACRES.  
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Sarah.

**BRUMFORDS**—On September 27th,  
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**FREY**—On 28th, a son and

daughter, at the Royal Free Hospi-

tal, Hampstead, son Nicholas

and Linda.

**GROSE**—On September 20th,  
in London, a son, Timothy Mar-

tin, and Robert—a son, Timothy Mar-

tin